Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, December 31, 1817.

(Volume 28.) (Number 1439.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Wednesday the seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences; had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 24th day of December, 1817.

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint the public, that, with the view to the convenience of their customers & gentlemen at outstations to the northward, and of facilitating the forwarding of their monsoon supplies to those stations, they have established a shop and agency at Surat under the direction of MR. LEWIS A. COLLETT, and which will be prepared to receive orders for supplies in their line after the 1st of January 1818.

Bombay, 31st December, 1817.

Advertisement.

Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day WEDNESDAY the 31st Inst.

A Upper roomed House with Garden and Compound, situated in the new Road, leading from Byculla Road to Guirgom;—also some Furniture belonging thereto will be sold at the same time. The House will be put up the first lot, at 3 o'Clock precisely.

Bombay, 31st December, 1817.

Advertisement.

Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday next the 3d of January,
AT
Dr. Inverarity's House
IN
Rampart Row,
THE USUAL ARTICLES OF
Household Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Plate, Plated, Glass, and China Ware, an Eight Day Clock by Mc'CABE and a Pianoforte, old Madeira and Beer in Cask and Bottles, some Dozens of old Malmsey, &c. &c. &c.

AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
Will be Sold,

A Handsome Built English Chariot and a Buggy, a pair of Carriage Horses, a strong Serviceable Arab Saddle Horse upwards of fourteen Hands, Chariot and Buggy Harness, a Guzzerat Milk Cow and Calf, an Assortment of French and English Books, &c. &c. &c.

The Sale will Commence at 10 o'Clock.

Bombay, 31st December, 1817.

A Consignment

OF A FEW
QUARTER CASKS
of
MALMSEY,
FROM THE Firm OF
MESSRS. SCOTT, LOUGHNAN, PENFOLD AND CO.
Of Madeira,
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED PER THE SHIP
ALBINIA,
BY
MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE AND CO.
The same may be had
AT THEIR
GODOWNS
At Rupees 250 per Quarter Casks.

Bombay, 24th December, 1817.

In the Press

AND TOMORROW
WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY,
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE
Bombay Almanac,
AND
MEMORANDUM BOOK,
For the Year 1818.
PRICE—4 RUPEES.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
BREACH HOUSE,
BY
E. Reel & Co.
ON MONDAY & TUESDAY NEXT,
THE 5TH AND 6TH OF JANUARY, 1818,
Sundry Articles
OF
Household Furniture,
Consisting of
PLATE AND PLATED WARE,
&c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 31st December, 1817

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY THE 31ST INSTANT,
WILL BE SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE
at
Loaghlin and Hunt's
Auction Rooms,

FIVE half dozen chests of Perry and five ditto of Cyder in good condition, half a chest in a lot, just imported; also a few piece of damaged Bengal Baftas.

Bombay, 31st December, 1817.

Advertisement.

Mr. J. Johnston,
WILL HAVE FOR SALE
BY
Public Auction,
On Wednesday next, the 7th Jan. 1818
AT HIS HOUSE
IN
Hummum Street,
The following part of his Investment
IMPORTED PER H. C. SHIP,
HUDDART,
VIZ.

PICKLED and Smoaked Tongues in good order.

Oilman's Stores, Marmalade & Jams from Hoffman, Wryghtes Bitters, 1st & 2d size Tumblers & Lamps, Beaver Hats, Cooking Utensils, Scotch Barly, a few Morocco Skins of colours, Music a small quantity, Snuff, Perfumery from Smyth's, Hosiery, Cuttlery, a few dozens of Paxton's Claret, and Sparkling Champaigne, a few dozens of Bottled Beer, also two Pipes of London particular Madeira Wine, &c.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon.

N. B.—The fine assortment of Milinery is still on sale daily at considerable reduced Prices.

Bombay, 31st December, 1817.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 31st December, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D DECEMBER 1817.

Colonel J. W. Morris, is directed to assume the Seat at the Military Board in virtue of his apointment of Quarter Master General of the Army.

Major Wm. P. Tucker, deputy Quarter Master of the Army, having arrived at the Presidency, is directed to assume the functions of his appointment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Henry Shank, Esquire,— *Mayor.*
G. W. Mignan. Esquire,—*Sheriff.*

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—December the H. C's. Timber Ship Ernaad, Lieut. D. Jones, to the Malabar Coast.

Ditto 25th, Ship Charlotte, Captain James Stevenson, to China.—*Passenger*, Sadoodeen Shaikally Coor.

Ditto 27th, Grab Ship Futtay Alvadood, Captain Wm. Richardson to Muscat.

Ditto 28th, Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nezamoodeen to Porebunder

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—Early in the morning of Saturday last at his tents on the Esplanade, Lieut. Col. Lithgow, of 5th regt. N. I. on this Establishment.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 31st [illegible]MBER, 1817.

We still remain as destitute of European intelligence as we were last week. We have indeed heard, tho' we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the report, that previous to the Albinia's quitting the Cape, intelligence had reached that settlement of the death of Mr. Ponsonby. It was also, we are further told, rumoured, that the Dukes of Northumberland and of Gordon were no more.

By letters from the Head [illegible] the Deckan Army, it appears, [illegible] Thomas Hislop had joined Sir John Malcolm at Orgein, and was seven miles North of it, and that there was every prospect of concluding satisfactory arrangements with Holkar's Government, whose army amounted to about 11,000 Horse and as many foot. Six thousand Pindaries or Marhatta Horse encamped at Mulcapoor, on the 14th, & divided into three parties, one had gone along the valley of Berar passing between Omrawatty and Thurringee and another party is said to have gone towards Candeish. Native accounts had reached Aurungabad from Nagpore which were credited, that the Rajah of Berar had been taken prisoner on the 16th by the British force, and that most of his troops had fled from the Capital. A body of Arabs alone remained in the palace who offered to retire on receiving their arrears of pay.

The last accounts from the Paishwa, represent him to be at Bamboorda, where it was expected he would remain for almost eight days. Gokla had lost his Son, which was considered to be a most unpropitious [illegible] cing the result of the [illegible] on the 21st [illegible] of

English Extracts.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Saturday.

"PARIS, JUNE 20.

"A report, to which it does not seem to me wise to give any credit, is circulating in the coffee-houses, relative to the Minister of War. It is said, that the Council of Ministers, sensible of the difficulty in the approaching session of defending the administration of the Minister at War against the fierce attacks which are preparing against it, have advised his Majesty to send the Duke de Feltre as Ambassador from France to the Court of London, in the room of the Marquis D'Osmond, appointed Ambassador to Vienna. I send you this rumour, such as it is. At least it is a certain fact that the Minister of War will be exposed to the most lively remonstrances at the epoch of the approaching meeting of the Chambers.

"The Journals will not afford you any satisfactory explanation of the affair at Rouen. I am in possession of some details from a merchant of that city, which, in truth, are not of a nature to appear in the French papers. On the evening of the 8th of this month, some soldiers of the Guard, after a quarrel with some of the citizens at a ball out of the town, scoured along the Boulevard, sword in hand, and wounded several persons, two mortally. Some of the National Guards, who accompanied a procession on the road on which a part of this scene took place, were obliged to charge bayonets, to check the fury of these men, five of whom were arrested. Their Colonel reclaimed them, without signifying what his intentions were with respect to them. Hence arose a breach between the inhabitants of Rouen and the Guard. Several riots occured. Loud murmurs were vented against that battalion of the Guard in the ranks of which the guilty individuals had been replaced. Outrages were committed by some seditious persons, who sought to profit by the occasion, but who have been given up to the Attorney-General. The Prefect incensed the minds of the people still more by pronouncing on his own authority the dissolution of the company of the grenadiers of the National Guard of Rouen. The interference of force, and of the tribunals to whom the affair is referred, have put an end to the business.—Order is re-established; but it is to be hoped that examples will be made on one side or the other.

"The recent meeting of all the Ministers and the Ambassadors at the house of the Duke of Wellington has given rise to a thousand conjectures. The most prevalent is, that at that conference the question of withdrawing from France a second fifth of the army of occupation, was discussed.

"We have received the news of the acquittal of Watson and his accomplices. The event was unexpected, and there can be no doubt that it will have a great influence on public opinion, even in France itself. For some time loud remonstrances have been made in Paris against the spirit [illegible] which the King's Advocates and the Judges are animated. The names of Messrs. Vatisnesnil, Hua. and Bretin D'Aubigny, have been mentioned in all the conversations on this subject. It is the fate of the erroneous situation in which they have thought fit to place themselves, politically, for every one who knows those Magistrates, pays a sincere homage to their private virtues. Their judicial acts are nevertheless any thing but encouraging to national liberty. The institution of trial by Jury can alone curb it. All those therefore who require a modification of the liberty of the press [illegible] in expressing their wish that its offences [illegible] proved before, and determined by, Jury. In fact, the Jury, in such questions ought [illegible] composed of men whose opulence prevents them from being influenced by turbulent and revolutionary opinions; and it is probable that all legislation for the press founded on this principle would be salutary and sufficient. It is presumed that Ministers will accommodate to this fundamental principle the propositions which they will make on this subject in the approaching Session."

A Mail from Brussels arrived this morning. There have been some disturbances there, as our readers will see by the following articles, on account of provisions.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 18.

"This morning there was a tumult in the butter market, caused by the sudden and excessive rise of that commodity, which rose from six sols and a half to 11 sols. From that place a crowd went to the street Des Baraques, where they broke open the door of a corn magazine, which the populace were beginning to pillage, when the arrival of a picquet of infantry, and of some cuirassiers and marechaussee, restored order, without the necessity of employing force. A moment after, his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange arrived at the spot. He addressed the people, and promised in the most feeling manner that without losing a moment, care should be taken to [illegible] wants. All those present [illegible] by enthusiastic [illegible] Prince.

military employed in maintaining order on this occasion.

"About two o'clock patroles of cavalry traversed the streets, but perfect order prevailed every where. It was disturbed only a moment in the high-street, where some violence was shewn in the house of a baker. The measures which have just been taken will prevent the return of these disorders.

"BRUSSELS, JUNE 19.

"The night has been extremely tranquil. In the afternoon the groups of people had dispersed of themselves. Every measure necessary for the maintenance of order had been taken by the Magistrates. Numerous patroles were in motion to prevent all disorderly assembling. This morning some groups, but not numerous, traversed the streets, but without exciting disturbance, and dispersed at the first summons. Sentinels placed at the bakers' doors, protected them. The temporary alarm which all the citizens must have felt, and the painful sensation which has been long caused by the distress of a too numerous class of people, render more lively the satisfaction which we feel at thinking ourselves authorised to say, that this distress is on the point of being relieved; and that a considerable supply of corn, purchased for the account of Government, the arrival of which has been delayed by unforeseen circumstances alone, will soon be thrown into our markets, which must, of course, cause a great fall in the price of this article."

The Motion for the first reading of the Bill for continuing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was carried last night by a very great majority, 276 to 111. The debate on the part of the Opposition seems to have been unusually flat, particularly after Mr. WILBERFORCE'S speech. They see that they cannot persuade the country to believe that the measure is unnecessary—and they find that the commonplace charges against Ministers of tyranny and despotism make no impression upon any one, and we are quite certain are not credited even by themselves. It was, to be sure, to be expected that those who clamoured against the first suspension of this great palladium of our liberties, would raise an outcry against the suspension being renewed for some time longer; but they ought to be reminded, and the public will not forget, that it was owing mainly to them that it was necessary to resort to this measure at first, in order to preserve, not merely tranquillity, but to guard every peaceable subject against personal danger and the plunder of his property.—Who but these jealous guardians of public liberty was it that taught the populace, that they were oppressed and degraded by the Government; that resistance had become a duty, and was necessary, to redeem them from the imputation of cowards and slaves? Who but they, forming a theoretic system of representation which the Constitution of the country never recognized, and equally opposed to the laws and the experience of the nation in every period of its history, endeavoured to persuade the people, that this was their birthright, that it contained privileges and rights of which they had been robbed, and the restoration of which they ought to *demand*; who encouraged clubs, associations, and an organized plan for prosecuting this *demand*; and who, with mischievous cunning, availed themselves of the distresses of the poor, to enlist them under the banners of such a reform as implied a complete revolution in all the principles and operations of the Constitution, by bringing the House of Commons under the complete control of mobs; and assiduously attempted to turn the agitated passions of all, whom the circumstances of the times had distressed, into blind and revengeful hostility against the Government, and the whole civil power of the country? If these men had been less unguarded, and less inflammatory in their politics; if they had not endeavoured to revenge their political quarrel with a Government which had committed the mortal sin of having dethroned BUONAPARTE, and falsified their predictions, then those persons, who had formed dangerous combinations against the public peace, under their auspices, which, more or less, directly had encouraged them, would not have been emboldened to pursue their desperate measures, and the Habeas Corpus Act would have been, to this day, in force. The suspension of that statute is not the work of Ministers, but of those who made it necessary. And necessary we think it is to save the deluded from the deceivers, and to rescue even the wicked from themselves.

It appeared that Mr. PONSONBY has examined OLIVER.

OLIVER had been requested by a delegate who was in the treason, and who had come to London to ascertain the feeling and spirit of the people there, and to give them assurances of the spirit in the country, to accompany him back to the country and judge for himself on the spot. He then applied to Government to go down with the delegate and procure information for Ministers. Would Government have done its duty had it refused his offer—Who would have been the loudest to complain of it, had fatal consequences ensued from the rejection of his offer? The very Party whose great outcry is directed against the means employed to detect and defeat treason, and who seem to possess that [illegible] bid sensibility which feels only for crime, but [illegible] nothing of the miseries, injustice and outrage [illegible] by the criminals against the

There is in another part of our Paper an account of what is called a Meeting of the County of Middlesex yesterday to petition Parliament against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. It is proper to state that these Meetings are summoned by the Members of the Party in opposition to Ministers. We have had them against every measure proposed by Ministers during the war—against every measure that tended to carry on the war with such vigour, and conclude it with such glory. These Meetings are attended by few but the Party and their supporters, and the resolutions they vote, may be considered as the resolutions of the persons present; but they are no more the resolutions of the County than the resolutions of those sapient bodies the Common Council and Common Hall can be considered as conveying the sense of the City of London.

We do not know that the Meeting yesterday calls for any particular observation from us. Of course the Resolutions were passed by acclamation. Mr. MELLISH, was, of course, hissed, because he presumes to differ in opinion with the Foxo-Burdettites or Burdetto-Foxites. The principal speakers moved thanks to each other as usual. The two Baronets, Sir PHILIP, and Sir FRANCIS, quoted Scripture, the Duke of BEDFORD, Poetry; and Lord HOLLAND corrected, no difficult task, Major CARTWRIGHT for arguing the incompetency of Parliament to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act.

It will not fail to be remarked how complacent and forbearing the Burdettites are towards the Foxites, against whom our language was ransacked for every term of reproach and obloquy. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*, we should have thought would have been the motto of the Foxites. But that is their affair.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT made a quotation from *Isaiah*, so appropriate to the crimes and punishment of BUONAPARTE, that we cannot refrain from quoting it more at length.

"Thy pomp is brought down to the grave.

"How art thou fallen from Heaven, Oh Lucifer!—Son of the Morning, and cut down to the ground, which didst cast lots upon the nations.

"I will ascend above the height of the clouds. But thou shalt be brought down to the ground, to the side of the pit.

"They that see thee shall look upon thee and consider thee saying, Is this the man that made the earth to tremble and did shake the kingdoms.

"He made the world as a wilderness and destroyed the cities thereof, and opened not the house of his prisoners."

The attempt to apply this to the measure for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, if not impious, is at least perfectly absurd.

The Courier. June 24.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The following letter to Lord Bathurst, from a public Officer resigning a Law Office, when to satisfy his conscience and his honor, he could no longer hold it in conformity to the noble Lords instructions to a military Governor, is a sufficient proof of the beneficial results to be expected by the Colonies, when his Lordship thinks proper to legislate for, and to govern them by his fanciful interpretations and new proclamations, in the place of fixed and established laws That such a practice should prevail is as novel to Englishmen, as that so mischievous an innovation should be gravely set up, among the representatives of the people, as a successful justification for burthening the country with 12,000*l.* a year in aid of carrying it into execution.

To the Right Hon. LORD BATHURST.

MY LORD,

As I was the only lawyer who filled the office of Crown Prosecutor in the United Colony of Demerara and Essequebo, the public [illegible] with some anxiety to the services to be expected from me. I have therefore felt considerable embarrassment as to the course I should pursue in consequence of your Lordship's instructions to Governor Murray, with respect to the discharge of duties.

Although it was urgent that I should come to a decision, yet having felt great reluctance in advancing to it, I have insensibly deferred it. The very liberal manner in which your Lordship, in the first instance, gave me that appointment, unshackled from every consideration as to my domestic politics, had its full share in that hesitation.

I must however decide at once between the welfare of the Colony, which has honoured me with its approbation, and my own individual and particular interests. I shall therefore take the liberty of stating, that its security much depending on a remedy being applied to the disorders now opposing themselves to it, and having been flattered into the opinion, that assisted with the zeal and intelligence of the Colonists, I ought not to withdraw myself as a humble auxiliary in the accomplishment of that object, I felt conscious, of having contracted obligations not to be relinquished without dishonor. Such reflection unavoidably presents itself, and were I to forget it, the community would not fail to make it for me.

I cannot guess at the qualifications which recommend to favor, but I must with submission state, that when neither law, justice or the magistrate do their office, & feeble yet honest exertions give birth to restrictions, sinking responsible duties into a useless sinecure, such an appointment, if to be lost by the conscientious discharge of its functions, cannot without ignominy be preserved by the omission of them. A public functionary in the exercise, or when the occasion calls for the exercise of his functions, who avoids to do that, which falls naturally into the order of his duties, becomes a delinquent fairly to be charged with some of the offences, of which the prevention or the suppression was by law confided to him. Yet by your Lordship's instructions, I am as a Prosecutor for the Crown, removed from the only tribunal of justice in which my most important functions as a lawyer can by any possibility be executed, and I am to be fixed in the cruel dilemma, of either proceeding in disobedience of your Lordship's commands, or in the flagrant violation of a solemn oath and all its sacred obligations.

I shall make no observations on the passing over my legitimate pretensions to the succeeding to the First Fiscal: your Lordship possesses the power of filling such vacancies at your discretion, and it is not to me that you will be responsible for the use that is made of it. But I must be insensible to what I owe to my profession, as an English lawyer, and must first abdicate every sentiment of honor, before I can consent to continue in an office, in which occasional and ministerial instructions are substituted in the place of the legal and constitutional order, and when the exercise of its grave and essential functions are either forbidden or contaminated.

Under such circumstances, I must, however great the sacrifice, and however painful it may be, resign the office of Second Fiscal of the United Colony of Demarara and Essequebo.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. CLAYTON JENNYNS.

Sept. 17th, 1816.

To J. C. JENNYNS, Esq.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and have to acquaint you that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of your resignation of the office of Second Fiscal in the Colonies of Demarara and Essequebo.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) BATHURST.

Sept. 30th, 1816.

To the Right Honorable EARL BATHURST.

MY LORD,

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 30th ult. in which H. R. H. the Prince Regent is represented to have *approved* of my resignation of the office of Second Fiscal.

Such an expression of approbation obviously implying some censure on my official conduct, will impose upon me the painful necessity of submitting in a respectful memorial for his Royal Highness's consideration, the very unusual circumstances which rendered my resignation unavoidable. I should be sorry to be suspected of wishing to appear an accuser; but your Lordship will pardon me if I cannot consent to be unjustly accused even by my implication.

I am however confident from the opinion I have formed of the candour and liberality of your Lordship's mind, that the prejudices raised in it have been, in the midst of other numerous and anxious occupations, a surprise on your Lordship's justice and impartiality. A too forward zeal in the discharge of my official duties may indeed have been imputed to me, but not any omission of them. It could not therefore be without great pain I saw that my Address* to the Planters and Merchants in my character, of a Public Magistrate, with respect to the proceedings of the Missionaries, had given your Lordship considerable offence. The prudence however, and the propriety of the admonitions contained in that Address, have been by very melancholy events too broadly demonstrated. They have been considered by very able Judges, after an exact and rigorous appreciation, as imperiously called for from the necessity of the circumstances, and have appeared in several charges to the Grand Juries of Jamaica and other Islands.

On my arrival at Demerara I found it to be the general sentiment, that the doctrines of the Missionaries, in rapidly loosening if not destroying all the common bounds of authority and obedience, were already in themselves great evils, and might ultimately prove fatal to the prosperity of the Colony. The mass of the community viewed them as just subjects of inquietude and alarm, and I may be allowed to [illegible] looked towards me individually, as the only Lawyer under the Crown, who would attempt either to check or to suppress them. I was bound from my oath and my office to watch over and guard the public security. Was I my Lord in circumstances of such moment to have turned aside indifferent from reports, brought before me of seditious conventicles overthrowing opinions on which the peace and safety of the Colony entirely rested? Deeply impressed as I was with the obligations of my station, I considered myself responsible, to the Government and to the Society, for the idea I should entertain of its duties, and the manner

* This Address was published by Rodwell and Martin, Bond-street.

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…t they should be executed. The most …al of them was founded on the necessity …otecting the public order. If others had …nsensible to, or embarrassed by them, …id not the less exist, nor were their … the less apparent. It would have been …ered a criminal abdication of my im…t functions, when the danger was ad…ng, had I from any sordid considerations …rsonal interest abstained from provoking …aut…n by which it might be averted.

…our Lordship will do me the favour to re…t, that in the only interview with which …e been honored, when your Lordship was …ed to order my immediate return, and that …uld express my sorrow for the public ob…ti…as I had considered it expedient to make …y official character, I then took the liberty …bserving, that approaching events might …oon manifest the propriety of them, and …t probably produce a change in your Lord… opinion. Such evidence, in a too cala… shape, has been since exhibited. But …nvinced was I, that no security could be …reat against those, either as fanatics or …tors who, in the name of religion, were …ning a savage population into the most …erous courses, and invoking a spiritual …r, for the purpose of overturning all sub…tion, and of vilifying the regular and …ished authorities, that, I did not [illegible] …from your Lordship, it had [illegible] …n, on sufficient evidence of such seditio… …ces being produced, to proceed against … authors in the regular course of justice, … on conviction, to have called for the punish…t assigned to them by the law.

…I may be allowed to assert that had I not …en obstructed in the legal course of my …ice, I might have set up an example and …ished a warning, by which other incen…ies might have been checked, and the …ful and destructive disasters of Barbadoes … never occurred.

… will be readily conceived, that the Ma…te who has the power confided to him, …does not use it in circumstances of moment …f danger, is guilty of a crime: yet my … efforts in the public service have brought …to odium at your Lordship's office, and … from me every thing, but the honor of …pprobation of those, who were the most …ly interested in the results, and were the …bservers of them.

…ould not have taken the liberty of tress… on your Lordship's time, were it not … I owe, as much to the community I …ft, as to myself, that the motives, lead… …ay resignation, should not be misunder…either at home or in the Colony. It …led from no wish to abandon my official … but in being interdicted from the fi… …norable discharge of them.

…r Lordship had also, as communicated … through Mr. Goulbourn, transmitted …tions to Governor Murray, respecting …charge of my duties, with the nature of … you had declined, on my respectful ap…on, to make me acquainted, only so far …t undivulged act of power were to take the …pflaw, & that as a *Prosecutor for the Crown*, … have been removed at a distance from the …al of justice. It became impossible to guess …at might further be contemplated, by which I …t have been driven into being either a slave … opponent. It was besides, expected that …y return I should recant what I had very …ely considered; placing me as an important …onary, in the extraordinary alternative of … either servile or disobedient.

…e consideration with which a Magistrate …rounded, principally springs from the con…ce he inspires, and the wisdom of the law …ver shielded him from every assault, either …g that confidence or tarnishing his reputa… …yet it was your Lordship's pleasure, that …ld return to the duties of my station, not …ard the public peace and to punish its …bers, but to humble myself before them; …they, with their *hearers*, assuming from …roud confidence, might venture on dange…en…erprizes, and the safety of the Colony …mitted in my servility and humiliation.

…ed it expedient … Fiscal … …ne … …ciliating … …ims and safety … … resignation was … …ct of compulsion. … …essity of humbly … …memorial to His … Regent, a correct … …cts, when I feel confident … Chief of the Empire, impres… …olicitude for the welfare of … its subjects, will not refuse to … and enlightened interest in the … those of His Majesty's newly … Colonies; and that His Royal High…

…ness, with a mind so sensible to honor, will pardon me for the sacrifice I have made to it.

But as … will be expedient that my memorial be ac… …ed by authentic documents, I have only to … …er respectfully to solicit, that the instructions handed to me on my being sworn into the office of Second Fiscal, with the proclamation annexed, creating that office, and which I took the liberty of transmitting for your Lordship's information, be forwarded to me, or that I may be furnished with a copy of them.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. CLAYTON JENNYNS.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

CALAIS, JUNE 21.—The Russian squadron which has arrived at Calais is composed of 8 vessels of 74 guns, and a frigate. Several personages of distinction have taken advantage of this opportunity to come to France by sea; the Count de Maistre, the Sardinian Ambassador in Russia, the General-in-Chief Feush, the Countess of Razumowski, the wife and family of General Baron de Jomini, Mr. Bourgeois, French Consul at St. Petersburgh, &c &c.

An individual, very remarkable both to see and hear, has also arrived with the Russian squadron. He is a native of Bordeaux, and is named Joseph Cabris. Embarked in 1792, on board the privateer the *Dumourier*, he was taken by the English, and subsequently enrolled in the Corps of Emigrants in the English service. He formed part of the expedition to Quiberon, saved himself by swimming, and regained the English frigates. On returning to London he engaged as an under officer on board a merchant vessel for a long voyage. This vessel was lost at the Marquesas (or Marquis of Mendoza's Islands), and an Englishman and he alone were saved. Received by the inhabitants of one of those islands to which he gave the name of Nacaiba, he was adopted by them, and tattooed from head to feet like the rest of the islanders. They gave him in marriage the daughter of the King, and he lived nine years with these savages perfectly happy, having in abundance fruits without the trouble of cultivating them, and living on the produce of the bread tree and fish. These people are *Anthropophagi*, and eat the prisoners whom they take in war. He has seen several of these repasts, of which he gives circumstantial details, as well as of the manners of the natives. The Russian Captain Krosenstern touched at this island in a voyage round the world, and took him on board. He left the island of Nacaiba with regret. He was landed at Kamtschatka, and entered the Russian service as a Lieutenant in the Navy. He now returns to France, and intends retiring to Bordeaux, his native place. The tattooing with which his skin is marked, from the forehead to the feet, is done with art. The designs of it are considerably varied, and traced with much neatness.

[*The Courier,—July 3.*

The Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is to be read a third time to-night, and as the Party will probably still make OLIVER and CASSELS, and the employment of Spies and Informers the head and front of their attack upon this motion, we trust that some Member will dwell strongly upon this fact, that Government employs Spies, not to prompt, but to report sedition, and that if they did not they would not do their duty. Let it be avowed with boldness, and the utmost publicity given to the avowal that Government do employ Spies. This will serve to destroy confidence among the disaffected and prevent combination. Why should this be cried out against? Honest men fear no spies; and if the Reformers were what they affect to be, *they* would not fear them. Why do they fear a peep behind the curtain, if the curtain hides nothing? Why? Because the curtian of Reform is drawn over plots and arms, and revolutionary purposes and blood.

The discussion upon WOOLER'S Petition in the House of Commons last night, suggests some melancholy considerations, because it shews to what an extent the disposition to misrepresent every act of the Government of the Country, & to believe every charge against not only the Ministers of the Crown, but against Courts of Justice, has been and can be carried. Here is a case in which it is shewn that no man could have behaved more humanely or more fairly than the ATTORNEY GENERAL, and yet what man has been more calumniated. It is indeed a sad and strange feature in the present times, that attempts should be made to render the administration of justice suspected by the people—to persuade them that every man put upon his trial is oppressed and innocent—and that the Government who sent him to a Court of Justice, the Judge who tries him, and the Advocates employed against him, are so many tools of tyranny and injustice. We are to have no sympathy but for crime—no sensibility but for the promoters of disturbance and sedition. To be tried for political offence is to entitle [illegible] to the plaudits of the populace; and to be accused of attempting to subvert the Constitution, is a passport at once to popularity. It can scarcely be said now that it is the prisoner and the criminal that is in *duress*: it is the sage administrators of the law, it is the laws themselves. "Every thing is secure except what the laws have made sacred; every thing is tameness and languor that is not fury and faction." "In proportion as we are attracted," we quote the expressions of BURKE, "towards the focus of illegality, irreligion, and desperate enterprise, all the venomous and blighting insects of the State are awakened into life. The promise of the year is blasted, and shrivelled, and burned up before them. Our most salutary and beautiful institutions yield nothing but dust and smut---the harvest of our law is no more than stubble."

The *Morning Chronicle* has made a very pathetic appeal to the "independent Members of Parliament," imploring them to oppose the further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. We might be inclined to animadvert with some degree of severity upon certain parts of this appeal, were we not at once disarmed by the melancholy confession with which it begins—"Drowning men will catch at straws." Now who could be so relentless as to snatch from the *Morning Chronicle* the "straws" by which, in its flounderings, it escapes total submersion? "While there is life there is hope," adds the same writer, a strain of moral feeling and argumentative energy which it is impossible to condemn or deny. Really, we scarcely know how to frame our observations in such a way as may exhibit our tenderness for the forlorn despondency which seems to have seized the *Morning Chronicle*. Instead of that tone of lofty and determined invective which generally used to accompany its fallacies, we now behold it in the attitude of an humble supplicant—Yet, like the "frugal crone" of POPE who,

> Collects her breath, as ebbing life retires,
> For one puff more, and in that puff expires;

so, the *Morning Chronicle* in its drowning moments, betrays the ruling passion, and would bequeath its legacy to the people of England, "as the meanest wretches who crawl in daylight under the most despotic governments." We should think this very terrible, if our fears were not relieved by the very cause that excites them.—Suppose, for argument's sake, we were *bona fide* living under such a despotic government; what would become of the *Morning Chronicle* for daring to proclaim its despotism? To be sure, men grow fearless of temporal authority, when they are passing from its dominion, and the *Morning Chronicle*, naturally suspicious of the straws which it is grasping, may calculate upon drowning as a retreat from danger. This affecting circumstance forbids us to expatiate, either so copiously or so warmly as we should otherwise have done, upon the plaintive lamentation which follow. Whatever may be the fate of the *Morning Chronicle*, we expect to survive this awful crisis, and we shall then be able to observe, to what degree we must "lower our high crests," when the "finger of scorn" is pointed at us by America, with bitter irony, for having shed our best blood to subvert "the tyranny of NAPOLEON." The tyranny of NAPOLEON confessed by the *Morning Chronicle*!!!—*Prodi-gi ous!* as *Dominie Sampson* would say.

[*The Courier,—June 27.*

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* This request was not granted, but on the motion of Mr. Brand, they have been ordered to be lain on the table of the House of Commons.

MISCELLANEA.

BEN. JONSON.

> Still to be neat, still to be drest,
> As you were going to a feast;
> Still to be powder'd still perfumed:
> Lady, it is to be presumed,
> Though arts hid causes are not found,
> All is not sweet, all is not sound.
>
> Give me a look, give me a face,
> That makes simplicity a grace;
> Robes lossely flowing, hair as free:
> Such sweet neglect more taketh me,
> Than all the adulteries of art;
> They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.
>
> BEN. JONSON'S SILENT WOMAN.

"*This is one of the very few productions of this once celebrated author, which by their singular elegance and neatness, form a striking contrast to the prevalent coarseness of his tedious effusions.*"—Dr. Aikin's Essay on Song Writing.

In matters of literature and taste we were never inclined to pay a very humble deference to what is called *the judgment of the public*. The multiplication of nothings will not make a single unit, neither do the voices of weak men become oracular because the blockheads war in unison. It were indeed a "speculation intelligent" to define honestly what is public opinion! Agreeably to notions we sometime since held, it was at best but one voice and many echoes; a sort of extensive fit of gaping, in which, as in real life, the emptiest head had not unfrequently the honour of precedency.—But the most established faiths may be sometimes shaken; and we candidly admit that Dr. Aikin has shewn us, in the passage above extracted, that a voice may be sometimes the response to an echo, and that the multiplication of nothings will amount to something in the end:—estimate the value of the Doctor's authority and we have it.

As, however, it is not impossible, but that our previous errors may have misled some confiding reader, we hold it but honest to shew the grounds of our recantation; and we cannot do so more effectually than by proving that the "opinion" the Doctor has here hazarded, is nothing but the concentration of the very vulgarest prejudices of the last century. We wish it, to be distinctly understood that we are not intending in this article a general and indiscriminate defence of the poet. That he has defects, gross and palpable defects, none can be more sensible of, and if we do not instance them, it is because they are without the limits we have prescribed ourselves on the present occasion. A few illustrated observations on the charges generally preferred against him, can alone be brought within reasonable bounds; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to these generally, if not altogether to the Doctor's assertion that the song in The Silent Woman is but "a strain of rareness,"—the jewel in the toad's head:—and indeed when he proceeds to talk of "the prevalent coarseness, &c." it is something of a gratuitous and *original* folly, and consequently does not fall immediately within the reach of our proposed inquiry.

There are few writers of whom men are more accustomed to talk by rote than Ben. Jonson: but as the hardiest and most determined enemies of his fame, neither ventured to deny the extent or profundity of his learning, the richness of his imagination, the racyness of his humour, his truth and wonderful discrimination of character, the strength and masculine vigour of his language;—when these excellencies were beyond the cavelling of "the hounds that hunt," it only remained for those "that follow and make up the cry" to pull about a want of judgement, taste, and elegance.

The judgement of any man is of all others the point on which there will be, most probably, the greatest difference of opinion. It is difficult of positive and full illustration, in a work much less voluminous than the subject of the controversy. But we incline to believe that Jonson's defects, such as they are, arose rather from a *severity* of judgement than a want of it. He would touch and retouch to work up to the niceties of his own discriminative taste, until, as Cartwright has observed "the file would not make *smooth* but *wear*." We have indeed sometimes to regret that what is bold and vigorous is also bare and naked: but this originated in the school in which he had studied, and the object he ever proposed to himself in his dramatic writings, to better and instruct, as well as to delight mankind. Still the subject is open to reasonable discussion: but when we look into the Minor Pieces of our poet we cannot but wonder at the blind infatuation of those men who have ventured their authority to abuse his taste and elegance.

To come at once to our subject, and passing over things as notorious as his song to Celia, "Drink to me only with thine eyes," with which the reader must be acquainted, and "The Sad Shepherd," with which it would be offensive to presume his ignorance.—The Penates (as Mr. Gifford has named it) is assuredly one of the most elegant dramatic trifles in the language, and "The Satyr," abounds in all that is playful. "The Gipsies Metamorphosed," the reader may remember, is interesting in a high degree from the sketches of character it contains of some of the most distinguished persons of the court of James: and it is scarcely possible to conceive a series of compliments more full of discrimination, more ingenious or more poetical. Perhaps the second and third songs might have suited Dr. Aikin's purpose:—

> The Faery beam upon you,
> The stars to glister on you;
> A moon of light,
> In the noon of night,
> 'Till the fire-drake hath o'ergone you!
>
> The wheel of fortune guide you,
> The boy with the bow beside you;
> Run aye in the way,
> Till the bird of day,
> And the luckier lot betide…
>
> THIRD SONG.
>
> To the old, long life and treasure …
> To the young, all health and pleasure;
> To the fair, their face
> With eternal grace;
> And the soul to beloved at…
>
> To the witty, all clear m…
> To the foolish, their dark …
> To the loving sprite,
> A secure delight;
> To the jealous, his own false te…

And we are not satisfied that there is … very *coarse*, or that Lady Purbeck … it was addressed, thought it very … be told, with a hundred other el…

> Though your either cheek di…
> Mingled baths of milk and …
> Though your lips be banks …
> Where he plants, and gather…
>
> &c. &c &c.

The Vision of Delight too is … tiful: and so are innumerab… Forest and Underwoods. … fourth, and fifth "singular e…

> Come, my Celia, let u…
> While we may, the sport…
> Time will not be our…
> He at length our goo…
> Spend not then his …
> Suns that set may …
> But if once we loo…
> 'Tis with us perpe…
> Why should we defe…
> Fame and rumour a…
> Cannot we delude …
> Of a few poor h…
> Or his easier ea…
> So removed by …
> 'Tis no sin …
> But the s…
> To be tal…
> These h…
>
> Do but look …
> All that …
> Do but loo…
> As Love…
> Do but m…
> That…
> And fro…
> S…
> As al…
> All th…
>
> Have…
> B…
> Ha…

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Before the soil hath smutch'd it?
Have you felt the wool of the bever?
Or swan's down ever?
Or have smelt o' the bud of the briar?
Or the nard in the fire?
Or have tasted the bag of the bee?
O so white! O so soft! O so sweet is she!

A SONG.

Oh do not wanton with those eyes,
Lest I be sick with seeing;
Nor cast them down, but let them rise,
Lest shame destroy their being.

O be not angry with those fires,
For then their threats will kill me;
Nor look too kind on my desires,
For then my hopes will spill me.

O do not steep them in my tears,
For so will sorrow slay me;
Nor spread them as distract with fears;
Mine own enough betray me.

Innumerable other poems of equal beauty suggest themselves to us: but this article has already extended to an almost unreasonable length, for which we can only hope the poems we have extracted will sufficiently apologize:—unless indeed the reader decides with the doctor that they are "coarse" or "tedious," and that the song in The Silent Woman is really "a singular evidence" shining amidst such rubbish "like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear." Whatever that decision may be we shall not, however, forego our "resolved judgment," and to us these little poems seem literally steeped in the richest harmony. It has been suggested to us that our musical composer would do well to bring them forward: but where is the correspondent genius that would feel their excellence! and indeed such is their exquisite modulation that to us accompanyment seems altogether superfluous. We can liken to nothing so well all those shells found on "the beached margent of the sea," whence flow perpetual music; as if Sycorax held, shell-bound within them, some delicate spirit of the waters: as if some gentle and immortal creature, after listening to Arion, had retired there to feed on memory and rapturous imitation.

ART. VI.—*The Private Correspondence of Benjamin Franklin, LL. F. R. S. &c.: comprising a Series of Letters on Miscellaneous, Literary, and Political Subjects; written between the Years 1753 and 1790; illustrating the Memoirs of his Public and Private Life, and developing the Secret History of his Political Transactions and Negociations. Volume the Second. Now first published from the original, by his Grandson,* WM. TEMPLE FRANKLIN. London, Colburn, 4to. pp. 449. 1817.

THE reputation of Dr. Franklin was so early established, that nearly forty years prior to his decease a collection of his works was made. This first compilation was in 1751, but it consisted merely of letters communicated by the author to Mr. Peter Collinson on Electricity, which appeared in the form of a pamphlet. That work was enlarged in 1752, in ...; and afterwards in 1766, ... edition of letters and papers on philosophical subjects, when it was ...ed to a quarto, exceeding the dimensions of the volume now under our ...

... 1779 another collection ... by a different editor, com... papers not in the preceding ...d which was printed both in ...d octavo, with the title of "Po... Miscellaneous, and Philosophi...."

...ently, in 1787, a third collec... duced, entitled "Philoso... Miscellaneous Papers;" and ...ed from the press two vo... comprehending memoirs of ... Franklin, with "Essays ...ral, and Literary, chiefly ...of the Spectator."

... published in three vo... The Complete Works ... Politics, and Morals, of ...jamin Franklin, now ... arranged, with Me... life, written by Him... ere not the "Com... the title expresses, ... from an extract we ...é advertisement or ... publication, and in ...nated, the "extra... Mr. Wm. Temple ... of the quarto ...erted to with

...t was no doubt the ...e world should have ... their publication. It ...in question, his grand... ...fter the death of his ... the best mart for ...anuensis for many months in copying, ransacked our public libraries that nothing might escape, and at length had so far prepared the works of Dr. Franklin for the press, that proposals were made by him to several of our principal booksellers for the sale of them. They were to form three quarto volumes, and were to contain all the writings, published and unpublished, of Franklin, with memoirs of his life, brought down by himself to the year 1757, and continued to his death by the legatee. They were to be published in three different languages, and the countries corresponding to these languages, France, Germany, and England, on the same day. The terms asked for the copy-right of the English edition were high, amounting to several thousand pounds, which occasioned a little demur, but eventually they would no doubt have been obtained. Nothing more, however, was heard of the proposals or the work in this its fair market. The proprietor, it seems, had found a bidder of a different description in some emissary of government, whose object was to withdraw the manuscripts from the world, not to benefit it by their publication; and they thus either passed into other hands, or the person to whom they were bequeathed received a remuneration for suppressing them." (p. vii—ix.)

Such are the circumstances under which the present publisher (standing in the near relation of grandson and secretary to his virtuous and distinguished ancestor) appears on this occasion, and we have adverted to them in order that his attention may be drawn to the situation, and that he may justify himself before the world for the long suppression of those facts and particulars with which he has been charged. To perform this duty, he will have a fair opportunity when the first volume of the present work shall be issued from the press: and he will then, perhaps, acquaint us if any interesting letters have been withheld, which we ourselves strongly suspect, on the information of some of the parties who were among the most estimable of the correspondents of Dr. Franklin.

We must state here another objection to the mode in which this work is published,—giving the second volume prior to the first, with the apology, that unavoidable circumstances having retarded the printing of the memoirs of Dr. Franklin, it has been thought expedient to give his private correspondence the precedence. Precisely the same excuse was made on another occasion, when the Speeches of a popular orator were published, which we took the opportunity of reviewing, under the expectation that the biographical part would deserve some notice; but when it appeared, it was found to be beneath all criticism, and the purchasers of the Speeches were in the condition of being either obliged to retain the work in an unfinished state, or put to the additional expense of procuring what was wholly worthless.

Whether we are to attribute it to his grandson, or to his bookseller, we do not know; but a prominence is unnecessarily given by a fac-simile of the hand-writing of Dr. Franklin to an intemperate letter, which would indicate that the writer was exposed to the influence of the dark passions of the most outrageous demagogue. It is in these terms:—

"MR. STRAHAN,* "*Philad. July* 5, 1775.

"You are a Member of Parliament, and one of that Majority which has doomed my Country to Destruction.—You have begun to burn our Towns, and murder our People.—Look upon your Hands!—They are stained with the Blood of your Relations!—You and I were long Friends:—You are now my Enemy,—and "I am,

"Yours,

"* *King's Printer, London.* "B. FRANKLIN."

It is the more unfair to obtrude upon us that indecent effusion, because, whatever might have been the sentiments of the doctor on the first ebullition of feeling, when the political storm commenced between Great Britain and America, every appearance of personal malignity towards Mr. Strahan was afterwards removed; and in this very publication we have two most friendly letters from the American to the English printer, dated from Passy, in February & August, 1784; the last of which is a recommendation of his grandson, of which he himself was the bearer, and which therefore could not well have escaped the recollection of Mr. William Temple Franklin.

In order without delay to gratify our readers with the extracts from the Correspondence, we shall only premise, that the author of these letters, unshackled by the fetters of education, has shewn the superiority of knowledge over mere learning; has discovered the progress that may be made, both in natural and moral science, by the unassisted efforts of a sound and clear understanding; and has reduced to humiliation and shame, by the candour, the simplicity, and the manliness of his political conduct, those feeble & pigmy statesmen who would accomplish by chicane, intrigue, and falsehood, that in which the means should be noble as the purpose, *the independence, the happiness, and the glory of mankind.*

The first extract we make is a sort of confession of faith, with respect to which the Doctor enjoined secresy, to the Reverend President Stiles, to whom it is addressed: and it is the more interesting, as it was the only general declaration of his opinions on such a subject, and was made within less than six weeks before his death. The firmness of his belief in every essential article connected with an overruling Providence, with the perfect system of morals and religion taught by Jesus, and with the consolatory doctrine of a future state, will be a full answer to the calumnies which probably led to the inquiry of the American professor.

"You desire to know something of my religion. It is the first time I have been questioned upon it. But I cannot take your curiosity amiss, and shall endeavour in a few words to gratify it. Here is my creed: I believe in one God, the creature of the universe. That he governs it by his providence. That he ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable service we render to him is doing good to his other children. That the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in this. These I take to be the fundamental points in all sound religion, and I regard them as you do in whatever sect I meet with them. As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals and his religion as he left them to us, the best the world ever saw or is like to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes, & I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to his divinity; though it is a question I do not dogmatize upon; having never studied it, and think it needless to busy myself with it now, when I expect soon an opportunity of knowing the truth with less trouble. I see no harm, however, in its being believed, if that belief has the good consequence, as probably it has, of making his doctrines more respected and more observed; especially as I do not perceive that the Supreme takes it amiss by distinguishing the believers in his government of the world with any peculiar marks of his displeasure. I shall only add respecting myself, that having experienced the goodness of that Being in conducting me prosperously through a long life, I have no doubt of its continuance in the next, though without the smallest conceit of meriting such goodness." (p. 131-2.)

His practical morality, in the fortitude and cheerfulness with which he endured the severest trials, the interest he took in the happiness of his friends, and the habitual feeling he indulged of meeting them when the corporeal impediments are removed by death, will be apparent in the following extract from a letter to Mr. Jordain, of London, dated May 18, 1787, when the writer was eighty-two years of age.

"Your letter reminds me of many happy days we have passed together, and the dear friends with whom we passed them; some of whom, alas! have left us, and we must regret their loss; although our Hawkesworth* is become an adventurer in more happy regions; and our Stanley† gone, 'where only his own *harmony* can be exceeded.' You give me joy in telling me that you are 'on the pinnacle of *content*.' Without it no situation can be happy; with it, any. One means of becoming content with one's situation is the comparing it with a worse. Thus when I consider how many terrible diseases the human body is liable to, I comfort myself that only three incurable ones have fallen to my share, viz. the gout, the stone, and old age; and that these have not yet deprived me of my natural cheerfulness, my delight in books and enjoyment of social conversation.

"I am glad to hear that Mr. Fitzmaurice is ... and has amiable lady and children. It is a better plan than that he once proposed, of getting Mrs. Wright to make him a wax-work wife to sit at the head of his table. For after all, wedlock is the natural state of man. A bachelor is not a complete human being. He is like the odd half of a pair of scissars, which has not yet found its fellow, and therefore is not even half so useful as they might be together.

"I hardly know which to admire most, the wonderful discoveries made by Herschel,‡ or the indefatigable ingenuity by which he has been enabled to make them. Let us hope, my friend, that when free from these bodily embarrassments, we may roam together through some of the systems he has explored, conducted by some of our old companions already acquainted with them. Hawkesworth will enliven our progress with his cheerful sensible converse, and Stanley accompany the music of the spheres." (p. 103-104.)

The next letter we shall notice refers to some matters connected with our corporeal health and vigour, which the habits of ease and indulgence in luxurious countries, too much encouraged even by our medical professors, have led us to disregard.

"TO GOVERNOR FRANKLIN,§ NEW JERSEY.

"*London, August* 19, 1772.

"In yours of May 14th you acquaint me with your indisposition, which gave me great concern. The resolution you have taken to more exercise is extremely proper; and I hope you will steadily perform it. It is of the greatest importance to prevent diseases, since the cure of them by physic is so very precarious. In considering the different kinds of exercise, I have thought that the *quantum* of each is to be judged of, not by time or by distance, but by the degree of warmth it produces in the body: thus, when I observe if I am cold when I get into a carriage in a morning, I may ride all day without being warmed by it; that if on horseback my feet are cold, I may ride some hours before they become warm; but if I am ever so cold on foot, I cannot walk an hour briskly, without glowing from head to foot by the quickened circulation; I have been ready to say, (using round numbers without regard to exactness, but merely to make a great difference,) that ... is more exercise in *one* mile's riding on horseback than in *five* in a coach; and more in *one* mile's walking on foot, than in *five* on horseback; to which may add, that there is more in walking *one* mile up and down stairs, than in *five* on a level floor.—The two latter exercises may be had within doors, when the weather discourages going abroad; and the last may be had when one is pinched for time, as containing a great quantity of exercise in a handful of minutes. The dumb bell is another exercise of the latter compendious kind; by the use of it I have in forty swings quickened my pulse from sixty ... hundred beats in a minute, counted by a ... watch: and I suppose the warmth generally increased with quickness of pulse.

"B. FRANKLIN."

The moral or prudential calculation which is the subject of the ensuing letter, may assist of an improvement that will occur to every adept in the usual method of book-keeping, on the principles of which the contrivance is founded. Nothing should be struck out, as the full balance may be as properly taken without erasure, and it is convenient to preserve the slips (like the heads of an account current in the ledger with the figures) for the review of the whole.

"TO DR. PRIESTLEY.

"DEAR SIR, *London, September* 19, 1772.

"In the affair of so much importance to you, which you ask my advice, I cannot for want of sufficient premises, counsel you *what* to determine; but if you please, I will tell you *how*. When those difficult cases occur, they are difficult chiefly because, while we have them under consideration, all the reasons *pro*, and *con*, are not present to the mind at the same time; but sometimes one set present themselves; and at other times another, the first being out of sight. Hence the various purposes or inclinations that alternately prevail, and the uncertainty that perplexes us. To get over this, my way is, to divide half a sheet of paper by a line into two columns; writing over the one *pro*, and over the other *con*: then during three or four days consideration, I put down under the different heads, short hints of the different motives that at different times occur to me, *for* or *against* the measure. When I have thus got them all together in one view, I endeavour to estimate their respective weights, and where I find two, (one on each side,) that seem equal, I strike them both out. If I find a reason *pro* equal to some *two* reasons *con*, I strike out the three. If I judge some *two* reasons *con* equal to some three reasons *pro*, I strike out the five; and thus proceeding I find at length where the balance lies; and if after a day or two of farther consideration nothing new that is of importance occurs on either side, I come to a determination accordingly. And though the weight of reasons cannot be taken with the precision of algebraic quantities; yet, when each is thus considered separately and comparatively, and the whole lies before me, I think I can judge better, and am less liable to make a rash step; and in fact I have found great advantage from this kind of equation, in what may be called *moral* or *prudential algebra*.

"Wishing sincerely that you may determine for the best, I am ever, my dear friend, yours most affectionately,

B. FRANKLIN."

The first mention of a steam-boat in America that we have noticed, occurs in a letter by Dr. Franklin, dated October 24, 1788, and it is in these terms: "We have no philosophical news here at present, except that a boat moved by steam-engine rows itself against tide in our river (at Philadelphia), "and it is apprehended that the construction may be so simplified and improved as to become generally useful." With this invention the copious waters of the Republic, now navigated for many thousand miles, and discovery has been found to be of the great importance to the commerce and agriculture of her extended territories.

... sisting the sight and hearing, deserve the particular attention of those who are subject to infirmity in the use of the organs so employed.

"By Mr. Dollond's saying that my double spectacles can only serve particular eyes, I doubt he has not been rightly informed of their construction. Imagine it will be found pretty generally true that the same convexity of glass through which a man sees clearest and best at the distance proper for reading is not the best for greater distances. I therefore had formerly two pair of spectacles, which I shifted occasionally, as in travelling I sometimes read and sometimes wanted to regard the prospects. Finding this change troublesome and not always sufficiently ready, I had the glasses cut, and half of each kind associated in the same circle. By this means, as I wear my spectacles constantly, I have only to move my eyes up or down as I want to see distinctly far or near, the proper glasses being always ready. This I find more particularly convenient since my being in France, the glasses that serve me best at table to see what I eat not being the best to see the faces of those on the other side of the table who speak to me; and when one's ear is not well accustomed to the sounds of a language, the sight of the movements in the features of him that speaks helps to explain; so that I understand French better by the help of my spectacles.

"The deafness you complain of gives me concern as if great it must diminish considerably your pleasure in conversation. If moderate you may remedy it easily and readily by putting your thumb and finger behind your ear, collecting it outwards, and enlarging it as it were, with the hollow of your hand. In this exact experiment I found that I could hear the ticking of a watch at forty feet distance, by this means, which was barely audible at twenty feet without. The experiment was made at midnight when the house was still."

Whatever might be the character of the French people when the following account of them was given in 1779, it by no means accords with our opinion of it, after the ... public and private ... revolution ...

... dress ... and then ... fill their noses ... perhaps, but they ... effects of the ty... nothing wanting ... that belongs to that ... They have only so... be spared."

* "John Hawkesworth, LL. D. author of the Adventurer, and compiler of the account of the Discoveries made in the South Seas by Captain Cook."

† "John Stanley, an eminent musician and composer, became blind at the age of two years."

‡ "The astronomer."

§ "Dr Franklin's son, to whom the first part of the Memoirs of his Life is addressed. See vol. I."

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